



Devonshire Primary Academy

MFL Overview

EYFS/KS1 – exposure to rhymes, stories, songs, simple greetings, classroom instructions and games in the target language.

Autumn Context: Myself				
	Year 3	Year 4 All previous plus:	Year 5 All previous plus:	Year 6 All previous plus:
<u>Content</u>	Greetings Simple classroom instructions Ask and answer: - What are you called? - How are you? Numbers to 10 Song: Bonjour Blackpool (see LW)	Describe self physically - hair colour, eye colour etc Describe character/emotions Numbers to 30 Colours Song: Tête, Épaules, Genoux, Pieds https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eVbbLXPdJKQ	Ask and answer: When is your birthday? What's the date today? Clothes Numbers to 40 Song: How Far I'll go (in French) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DB3DXcy8CJc	Ask and answer: What do you like to do? Numbers to 50 Song: I want it that way (in French) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sMzAS0mYUuk&list=PLFKjbGEwP3cvmRCZZGYVSJqkDR4m_HcU
<u>Vocabulary</u>	comptons jusqu'à dix – let's count to 10 un deux trois quatre cinq six sept huit neuf dix écoutez - listen répétez - repeat silence - silence levez-vous – stand up asseyez-vous – sit down fantastique - fantastic excellent - excellent magnifique - magnificent très bien – well done	la tête - head la bouche - mouth la main - hand le nez - nose les pieds - feet les yeux - eyes les cheveux - hair les doigts - fingers vingt-et-un, vingt-deux, vingt-trois, vingt-cinq, Brun/e – brown (hair) Marrown – brown (eyes) roux/rousse – red (hair) blond/e - blond vert/e - green bleu/e - blue gris/e – grey Et - and Mon/ma/mes ____ est/sont ____ Eg Mes <u>cheveux</u> sont <u>bruns</u>	Trente et un, trente deux, trente trois, trente quatre, trente cinq Les mois: janvier, février, mars, avril, mai, juin, juillet, août, septembre, octobre, novembre, décembre Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire? Quand est ton anniversaire? Mon anniversaire est en..... Quelle est la date aujourd'hui? – What is the date today? Aujourd'hui c'est le day + number + month – Today is the ... Quelle était la date hier? - What was the date yesterday? Hier c'était le + day + number + month. – Yesterday was the... Qu'est-ce que tu portes? Qu'est-ce que il/elle porte?	chanter – to sing danser – to dance dessiner – to do art écouter de la musique – to listen to music nager – to swim regarder la television – to watch TV jouer – to play au tennis – tennis au cricket - cricket au rugby - rugby au football – football Aux jeux vidéo Faire – to do du skate - skating du velo - cycling de la danse - dancing de la natation - swimming

	bonjour - hello salut - hi au revoir – good bye à bientôt – until later comment t'appelles tu? – what are you called? je m'appelle... i'm called... ça va? how are you? ça va bien merci – i'm good, thank you. comme ci, comme ça – so,so ça va mal. it's not going so well. et toi? and you? Quel âge as tu? - How old are you? J'ai... ans – I'm ... joyeux Noël bonnes fêtes bonne et heureuse année	Comment te sens-tu?/Qu'est-ce que tu sens? How are you feeling? (emotional) Je me sens... I feel... Je suis... I am Surpris/e - surprised Inquiet/e - worried Triste - sad content/e - ok heureux/heureuse - happy en colère - angry	Je porte... les vêtements une jupe une chemise un pull un tee-shirt un pantalon un jean des chausseuses rouge, rose, orange, violet(te) jaune, Je porte noun + adjective	
<u>Grammar/Phonics</u> <u>/Pronunciation</u>	The subject and verb are inverted for a question. CaReFuL rule: If the word ends in C, R, F or L, the final letter is pronounced. If the word ends with another letter, the final letter is silent. NB: This doesn't work for cing, six, dix The digraph 'oi' in French makes a /wa/ sound.	'mon' is used for masculine singular nouns and feminine singular nouns starting with a vowel or silent 'h', 'ma' for feminine singular nouns starting with a consonant, and 'mes' for all plural nouns. Adjectives usually go after the noun (not petit/e grand/e) Adjectives must agree with their noun, which means that they have to show whether they are masculine or feminine and singular or plural – add 'e' for feminine and 's' for plural eg 'J'ai les cheveux bruns' Liaison: generally, if a word that ends in a consonant is followed by a word that starts with a vowel, they run together	Ton/ta/tes – 2nd person possessive Son/sa/ses – 3rd person possessive Past tense: est/était 'er' and 'é' = /ay/ (in 'hier' there is generally an 'r' sound at the end but not in most instances of 'er' and not in months – eg /jonviay/) Most adjectives go after the noun – petit/grand go before Verb porter: Je porte Tu portes Il/ells porte Nous portons Vous portez Ils/ells portent Adjectival agreement	Many of the verbs to describe hobbies end in é,-er. The sound for these letters at the end of a word is a short, sharp /ay/ sound e before one consonant as in regarder sounds like er at the end of 'mother'. Regular er verbs: Je ____e Tu ____es Il/elle ____e Nous ____ons Vous ____ez Ils/elles ____ent Quarante et un, quarante deux, quarante trois, quarante quatre, quarante cinq Au weekend – at the weekend Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire? Vouloir – to want Modal verbs Vouloir – to want Je veux Tu veux Il/elle veut Nous voulons Vous voulez Ils/elles veulent Au weekend

				Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire? Vouloir – to want chanter – to sing danser – to dance dessiner – to do art écouter de la musique – to listen to music nager – to swim regarder la télévision – to watch TV jouer – to play au tennis – tennis au cricket - cricket au rugby - rugby au football – football Aux jeux vidéo Faire – to do du skate - skating du vélo - cycling de la danse - dancing de la natation - swimming
<u>Intercultural understanding</u>	Find France on a map Know some other French speaking countries	Compare some English and French traditions at Christmas Pierre et Monsieur Bonhomme de Neige	Compare English and French fashion/clothes	Twin with a French speaking school/adopt a pen pal from a French speaking country – exchange some basic information about themselves.

Spring Context: My Home

	Year 3 All previous plus:	Year 4 All previous plus:	Year 5 All previous plus:	Year 6 All previous plus:
<u>Content</u>	Ask and answer: - Where do you live? (Blackpool) - Who do you live with? - How many brothers/sisters do you have? - What is/are he/she they called? Stating nationality Song: Ma Famille https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MFk9YmJv-jc	Ask and answer: What is the weather like? What is he/she like? (family members) Song: Quel temps fait il? https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eBvJVOuBPXI	Ask and answer: Where do you live? (In a house/apartment/town/country/by the sea) Name the rooms in their house Song: Feel the magic in the air https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5zmJZQIeS1o	Describe some features of Blackpool Describe a day out in Blackpool using the past tense and using a French/English dictionary to find vocabulary Song: Fille des bois https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pIesTrI9qjM

<u>Vocabulary</u>		Quel temps fait-il? What's the weather like ? Il pleut – it's raining Il neige – it's snowing Il fait... - it's Chaud - warm Froid - cold Beau - beautiful Mauvais - horrible Nuageux - cloudy Il fait/Il y a... it's du soleil - sunny du vent - windy du brouillard - foggy aujourd'hui - today hier – yesterday il a plu – it rained il a neigé – it snowed il faisait du soleil – it was sunny il faisait du vent – it was windy il faisait du brouillard – it was foggy Comment est-il/elle? – what are they like? une barbe - a beard des fossettes - dimples des taches de rousseur - freckles une moustache - mustache une cicatrice – a scar un tatouage – a tattoo des rides - wrinkles	J'habite dans... I live in une maison – a house un appartement – a flat J'habite... - I live en ville – in a town à la campagne. – in the countryside au bord de la mer – at the seaside Chez-moi... At my home/house Il y a ... there is eh haut - upstairs en bas - downstairs l'escalier - stairs le salon - living room la cuisine - kitchen la salle à manger - dining room la chambre - bedroom la salle de bains - bathroom le jardin – garden le garage - garage Il n'y a pas – there isn't Trente six, trente sept, trente huit, trente neuf, quarante J'aime ... - I like ... J'adore ... - I love ... Non, je n'aime pas ... - No, I do not like Non, je déteste ... - No, I hate	le Tour de Blackpool – Blackpool Tower un parc d'attractions – amusement park la mer – the sea la plage – the beach Qu'y a-t-il à Blackpool? À blackpool À Paris Il y a... Il n'y a pas...
<u>Grammar/Phonics</u> <u>/Pronunciation</u>	There are masculine and feminine words and adjectives agree with them; therefore: Je suis anglaise (je sweezanglayz) – feminine Je suis anglais (jesweezanglay) – masculine. To make a sentence negative, ne or n' (before a vowel) before the verb and pas after the verb is added. Elision: if a word that ends in a vowel, is followed by a word that starts with a vowel or a mute h, the final vowel is dropped. Verbs are inflected to show agreement with the person. Liaison: generally, if a word that ends in a consonant is followed by a word that starts with a vowel, they run together – 'suis anglaise' -/sweezanglayz/ The letters 'an' make an /on/ sound.	'au' - /ō/ 'i' = /ee/ J'ai Tu as Il/elle a Nous avons Vous avez Ils/elles ont	'gne' = /nya/ Verb habiter J'habite Tu habites Il/elles habite Nous habitons Vous habitez Ils/ells habitent Negative formed with ne + verb + pas Indefinite article: le/la/les Definite article: un/une/des	Past tense is formed with the auxiliary 'avoir' or 'être' + the past participle. The past participle of regular er verbs is formed with the root word + é. J'ai Tu as Il/elle a Nous avons Vous avez Ils/elles ont Je suis Tu es Il/elle est Nous sommes Vous êtes Ils/elles sont Eg J'ai mangé une glace. Je suis allé au cinéma.

	'mon' is used for masculine singular nouns and feminine singular nouns starting with a vowel or silent 'h', 'ma' for feminine singular nouns starting with a consonant, and 'mes' for all plural nouns. The letters 'in' make a nasal /an/ sound. Avoir is an irregular verb.			
<u>Intercultural understanding</u>	Know how to travel	Compare a traditional story in English and French	Compare typical British home with typical French home	Compare an English and French town

Summer Context: My School

	Year 3 All previous plus:	Year 4 All previous plus:	Year 5 All previous plus:	Year 6 All previous plus:
<u>Content</u>	Follow and give classroom instructions Ask and answer: What's in your classroom? Numbers to 15 Song: Les affaires de classe https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZI9dp7nt7pg	Ask and answer: What time is it? What is your favourite subject? What do you do on...? Song: Les matières https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IApnWE3tBew	Ask and answer: How do you get to school? Ask and answer favourite subject and explain why Song: Can you feel the love? https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QwSn2PJl0Q&list=PLK3utH9_ZxOVt5EDuFfjNOD1hrUkizQqf&index=20	Read and perform a French poem. Write and perform a poem in French. Song: Je suis moi https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LbL_V8Ztv2c
<u>Vocabulary</u>	Adjectives usually go after the noun (not petit/e grand/e)	Quel heure est-il? Il est _____ heure Les jours de la semaine: lundi, mardi, mercredi, jeudi, vendredi, samedi, dimanche J'étudie + (subject) + à + (number) + heures. I study (subject) at (number) o'clock. le dessin - art le sport - sport/PE le français - French l'anglais (m) - English la géographie - geography la technologie - DT l'informatique(f) - computing l'histoire(f) - history les sciences (f pl) - science	Quel heure est-il? Il est _____ heure Les jours de la semaine: lundi, mardi, mercredi, jeudi, vendredi, samedi, dimanche J'étudie + (subject) + à + (number) + heures. I study (subject) at (number) o'clock. le dessin - art le sport - sport/PE le français - French l'anglais (m) - English la géographie - geography la technologie - DT l'informatique(f) - computing l'histoire(f) - history les sciences (f pl) - science	Une rue – a street Une maison – a house Un escalier – a staircase Une chambre – a bedroom Une table – a table Une cage – a cage Un nid – a nest Un oeuf – an egg Un oiseau - a bird Renversa - overthrow

		les maths (f pl) - maths Quelle est ta matiere favorite? – What's your favourite subject? Ma matiere favorite est... My favourite subject is... Est-ce que tu aimes...? Do you like...? J'aime ... - I like ... J'adore ... - I love ... Non, je n'aime pas ... - No, I do not like Non, je déteste ... - No, I hate ... mais - but et - and même si - although parce que because cependant – however (adverb) c'est... it is... amusant - fun utile - useful intéressant - interesting facile - easy ennuyeux - boring difficile - difficult	les maths (f pl) – maths Quelle est ta matiere favorite? – What's your favourite subject? Ma matiere favorite est... My favourite subject is... Est-ce que tu aimes...? Do you like...? J'aime ... - I like ... J'adore ... - I love ... Non, je n'aime pas ... - No, I do not like Non, je déteste ... - No, I hate Comment vas-tu à l'école ? Je vais à l'école... à pied à moto en voiture en vélo en bus en taxi en train en bateau en avion lentement rapidement Je préfère... parce que c'est bon/mauvais pour la santé à droite - right à gauche - left tout droit – straight ahead près de – next to loin de – far from continue/z - continue vas/allez - go tourne/tournez - turn	
<u>Grammar/Phonics</u>	Un/une/des – masc/fem/plural – a/a/some 'e' isn't added for feminine if adjective already ends 'e' – eg un stylo rouge	Days of the week are always masculine in French. They are never capitalised unless at the start of a sentence. Perfect is formed by using form of 'avoir' and past participle. Negative formation: je n'aime pas	Forms of à for 'at/to the': masculine noun - au feminine noun - à la vowel or h - à l' plural noun – aux Adverbs are usually placed immediately after the conjugated verb. If the verb is	Ce/cet - masc Cette - fem Ces - plural

		Coordination and subordination using these conjunctions follows the same pattern as English.	negative, the adverb is placed after the negation. Singular imperative – tu form of verb - tourne e Plural or formal imperative – vous form of verb tourne ez	
<u>Intercultural understanding</u>	Find France on a map Know some other French speaking countries		Expand understanding of the language and culture through the reading of literary texts	Understand some history and culture of the country of the target language